

WEDNESDAY MID WEEK SPECIALS

9 TO 10 A. M. PRIME STEAK Porterhouse Round, Sirloin lb 22c	9 TO 10 A. M. EGGS SPECIAL All Guaranteed Doz. 37c	9 TO 10 A. M. ONIONS FANCY LARGE YELLOW 4 lbs. 15c	10 TO 11 A. M. BEEF LEAN PLATE CORNER lb 14c
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PRIME CHUCK ROAST BEEF lb 19c

LEAN BOILING BEEF lb 11c PRIME RIB ROAST lb 24-25c

Lean Fresh Shoulders lb 26c	WEDNESDAY THE MOHICAN ECONOMY DAY The day each week when the prices are lowest Save your money by trading here on Wednesday United States Food Administration License Number G08535.	Lean Smoked Shoulders lb 25c
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FRESH LEAN HAMBURG lb 20c	LEAN FRESH PORK CHOPS lb 26c
GENUINE SPINNING LAMB LEGS lb 29c	NATIVE VEAL RUMP ROASTS lb 28c

Rump Corned Beef lb 22c	Shoulder Veal Roasts lb 20-22c	Early Spring Lamb lb 26c	Pickled Plain Tripe 3 lbs. 25c	Pickled Pig's Feet lb 10c	Corned Pig's Feet lb 10c	Mixed Salt Pork lb 28c
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BUTTER FINEST ELGIN CREAMERY lb 47c	Boston Head Lettuce lb 10c	Head Crisp Celery Hearts Bunch 10c	Fancy Green Kale Peck 30c	Red Ripe Tomatoes lb 20c	Fancy Table Apples Doz. 22c	Navel Oranges, Fancy Sweet Doz. 23-28c	New Mixed Nuts lb 19c	Soft Shell Almonds lb 30c	Elbow Macaroni 2 lbs. 25c	Shredded Coconut lb 25c
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APPLE JELLY Pail 45c	FANCY MILD CHEESE lb 31c	Big Special JUICY FLORIDA Grape Fruit 8 For 25c	LUNCHEON COCOA lb 23c	DINNER BLEND lb 19c	COFFEE lb 12c	SUNBRITE CLEANSER 2 Cans 9c	WESTERLY TEA 1/2 lb 25c	KARO SYRUP Can 15c	SWIFT'S PREMIUM OLEO lb 31c	NEW PEANUT BUTTER lb 20c	APPLE BUTTER lb 15c
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4 to 5 P. M. Smoked Boneless Cottage HAMS lb 29c	Home Made Bread lb 6-9c	White Mountain Cake Each 25c	Marshmallow Rolls Each 15c	French Doughnuts Doz. 30c	ASSORTED PIES Each 15c	JELLY ROLLS Each 15c	TEA BISCUITS Doz. 14c	CUP CAKES Doz. 15c	CREAM PUFFS Doz. 24c	ASSORTED CRULLERS Doz. 18c	4 to 5 P. M. Fancy Large Juicy LEMONS 25 For 25c
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The J.A. King Dentists

\$15
Set Teeth
For
\$5.00



The most beautiful crown and bridgework at a saving of 50%. This work done away with plates and cannot be told from your natural teeth. Don't be hurt having your teeth fixed. Come to me and if I hurt you, don't pay me.

DR. J. A. KING DENTIST

Telephone Barnum 7862. Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

1194 MAIN STREET
Opp. Grant's 25c Store
Nurse in attendance.

These teeth are the teeth you are obliged to pay \$15 for in other offices — if you would take advantage of this most wonderful value, you must come at once as we reserve the right to cancel it without notice.

Gold Crown and Bridge Work \$3 and \$4

A fire which destroyed two big munition plants in Boston, with a loss estimated at \$500,000, is being investigated by Federal agents.

Charles H. Folger, a German spy, was killed while crossing the Rio Grande by an American sentry who commanded him to halt.

DIED

LOUGEE—In this city, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, William J., son of Frederick G. and Catherine Lougee, aged 5 years, 10 months, 4 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the funeral home of M. J. Gannon, 315 John St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2 at 2:30 o'clock.

BURIAL—In St. Michael's cemetery, Automobile cortege. T 21 b

BURIAL—In this city, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Lewis T. Hurd, aged 65 years, 5 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Wolff, No. 85 Baldwin street on Wednesday, Jan. 2 at 2 o'clock.

Interment at Mt. Grove cemetery, Automobile cortege. T 21 b

ELLSIE—In South Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Lottie M. widow of Smith Ellis, aged 78 years, 9 months, 1 day.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from Henry E. Bishop's Mortuary Chapel, No. 274 Fairfield Ave., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock.

Those unable to attend the funeral may view her remains Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Interment at Park cemetery, Automobile cortege. T 21 b

KILBRIDE—In Jersey City, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Edward M. Kilbride, beloved husband of Ellen Corbett Kilbride. Funeral from his late residence, 210 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, and from the Church of the Sacred Heart at 8:30 a. m. The body will arrive at the funeral home of M. J. Gannon, No. 315 John St., at 12:15 p. m. Automobile cortege to St. Rose's cemetery, Newtown, Conn., about 2:15.

LOUGEE—In this city, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, William J., son of Frederick G. and Catherine Lougee, aged 5 years, 10 months, 4 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the funeral home of M. J. Gannon, No. 315 John St., on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, at 2 o'clock.

Burial in St. Michael's cemetery.

SKILLED AIRMEN CAN DODGE MOST DEADLY BARRAGE

Somewhere in France, Jan. 1.—(Continued from The Associated Press.)

The anti-aircraft barrage is today the most dreaded enemy weapon which the airman has to face in his flights over the lines. In the midst of a sea of burning shells, the airplane bobs up and down like a ship in a violent storm. The concussion which the shells make in bursting produces a swift succession of air pockets and air bumps, and it is absolutely impossible to keep a machine steady through them. Meanwhile there is the strain of knowing always that the next instant one of the thousands of flying shell splinters may reach a vital spot in either machine or pilot.

Yet it is not possible to avoid flying through a barrage at times. The latest type of anti-aircraft guns can place a barrage as high as 23,000 feet, and it is not practical to turn about and try to climb over the barrage. It takes a very highly specialized scout machine to climb to 23,000 feet, and the heavier machines cannot achieve that altitude under any circumstances.

The longer the airman hesitates to run the barrage, the longer he is exposed to the fire. Anti-aircraft gunnery at the front has now reached a point where the range is calculated to a nicety, almost instantaneously by means of triangulation and, therefore, the flyer who hesitates is lost. The only thing he can do is to take his chance, just as a ship at sea takes a storm and accepts its chances of weathering the gale.

Next to the barrage, the most feared of the ground defenses is the "cluster." This is a group of six anti-aircraft shells, sent up together and placed just ahead of the machine, with one shell aimed to burst the tip of it, two on each side just ahead, and one farther and directly ahead.

The side-slip is the favorite protection against these "clusters." The anti-aircraft gunners get their range now-days so accurately that the slightest move out of range is fairly certain to get the machine out of danger's way—unless the gunners have anticipated this move, as they sometimes do, by placing another cluster at the most likely spot for an expected side-slip.

The side-slip is produced by tipping the plane down slightly, and while

flying ahead, slithering over sideways, and down, thus changing the range without seeming to do so, for the gunner looking up sees as much of the machine as before and is justified in estimating its height to be the same.

In reality the machine is a little to one side and several hundred feet lower as the result of his skillful sidslip.

Below a height of 5,000 feet anti-aircraft guns cannot be used to advantage, but machine-guns and rifles provide equally dangerous enemies. A machine-gun playing a stream of 500 bullets a minute is no mean foe, even though the bullets are not explosive.

WASHINGTON TOO COLD AND DRY TO GREET NEW YEAR

Washington, Jan. 1.—The cold wave combined with the new prohibition law to make Washington's first New Year eve observe the quietest of recent record.

In sharp contrast to the crowds that heretofore thronged Pennsylvania avenue and the hotels and cafes to greet the new year, 1918 was ushered in with only a semblance of the old celebration by a few who braved the biting weather without and the "dry" dining table within.

Official Washington spent today quietly. Public receptions, which formerly had been an important part of the New Year day program, were abandoned because of the war.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Chicago's war time welcome to the new year was probably the quietest in the city's history. The usual confetti throwing, horn blowing crowds on the streets were lacking.

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NEW CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS TO GUIDE THE PRESS

Three Original Requests to Which Special Importance Was Attached Are Withdrawn—Ships and Crews Defending Themselves Against V-Boats May Be Identified—Line Officers May Be Named.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Revised regulations or requests to guide the American press in the voluntary censorship observed since the country went to war were issued last night by the committee on public information to become effective today. Several important changes have been made, representing the lessons learned by the committee and the army and navy officers since the first regulations were issued last June.

Three of the original requests to which special importance was attached and under which loyal newspapers have gone to press without many an interesting piece of news have been withdrawn entirely. They are the requests that nothing be published tending to disclose the names of line officers or individual units of the expeditionary forces tending to disclose the identity of American merchant ships and their crews defending themselves against submarines or giving information relating to dry docks and repair and construction work.

Unofficially it is explained that these prohibitions are withdrawn largely because of the difficulty in having them universally observed, and in the belief that such information would be obtained by the enemy regardless of whether it appeared in the American newspapers. Other changes are made and there are some additions, but most of them are of minor character.

With the regulations the committee issued this statement:

"The committee on public information makes public herewith a revision of the requests of July 30 with respect to the concealment of military information, for the guidance of correspondents and editors who have patriotically placed themselves under censorship of their own government. Future revisions will follow in conformity with the changing military situation. None of these requests will be retained when it is established that the secrets no longer considered essential for the successful conduct of military operations no longer serve a definite military purpose.

"The committee is requested by the war-making branches of the government to urge again upon the press the serious necessity for observing these requests. It is highly important that military information be kept out of print. It is a matter of little consequence how widely military information is known within the borders of the United States. The purpose of these requests is to prevent such information from reaching the enemy. The printed page forms a safe and easy method of communication for the enemy agent. Whenever he can be forced to attempt the use of the telegraph, the cable or any other medium for the transmission of news the risks of detection are immeasurably multiplied. But he can mail a newspaper or a magazine without leaving a trace.

"The committee is without legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of these requests. These paragraphs embody what the military and naval experts of our country hold to be the minimum that can be asked, at this time, for the protection of our soldiers and sailors and the success of our military plans. For their observance the government relies implicitly upon the loyalty and judgment of the individual writer and publisher.

"In order that the American people may clearly understand why certain news does not appear in print it is urged that these requests be printed in full.

"The attention of the press is called to the provision that these requests do not apply to news dispatches censored by military authority with the expeditionary forces in those cases where the government itself in the form of official statements, may find it necessary or expedient to make public information covered by these requests."

The Requests:

"For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping, it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters or:

"1.—Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements. (See paragraph 5.)

"2.—Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

"3.—Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

"4.—Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual location of the American forces at the front.

"5.—Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation or information of the movement of military forces toward sea ports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of troops or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself.

"6.—Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, troops or any portion of any expeditionary force, combatant or non-combatant.

"7.—Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sail, or information of their cargoes.

"8.—Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or after their arrival indicating, or hinting at, the port at which the ship arrived.

"9.—Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street

How much do you know of the Flag?

Do you know what sort of flag flew from the Mayflower?

Have you ever seen, or been told of, the flag of the New England confederation?

What know you of the flag of the Bedford Minute Men at the battle of Concord?

Or of the flag of the United Colonies of America of 1776?

We all know Old Glory of Today—but we should all know more of its evolution.

So the store offers opportunity this week for patriots to see and to learn of the flags of the Nation, even of the flags of the colonies, and the flags that preceded those flags of the colonies.

Lieutenant Telfair M. Minton of the New York Naval Reserve has a wonderful collection of flag. It includes all those we've asked you about. It includes dozens others

Some of them are wonderful hand-painted reproductions of original flags now jealously guarded in museums.

And we have arranged for their display for the remainder of this week.

Some of them greet you from a window; all the rest invite you to an inspection in roomy quarters on the third floor.

And Lieutenant Minton will tell us about the flags, will take them one by one and give us their history.

'Tis an unusual opportunity to trace the development of our Stars and Stripes both through the flags of former days and through the story told so well each afternoon by Lieutenant Minton.

Will you consider this an invitation to you, personally, to see this exhibit and to meet Lieutenant Minton.

HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

Incorporated 1859

YOUR DIVIDEND: \$215,305.47

That is the sum earned by savings of depositors in this bank of the six months ending December 31, making its 117th semi-annual dividend. The dividend is credited to accounts on January 1. It is the largest dividend ever paid by any savings bank in Bridgeport.

Money deposited on or before January 5, will draw interest from January 1.

Let 1918 be the greatest saving year in the United States. Join the army of savers.

CITY SAVINGS BANK

Main and Bank Streets.

Open Monday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock

Want Ads. Cent a Word.